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REVIEWS AND BOOK NOTICES.

Schmalz's *Lateinische Syntax und Stilistik*. Dritte Auflage. 1900.

During the last decade, which separates the second edition from the third, considerable attention has been given to the genetic study of the various problems of Latin syntax, particularly at the two extremes of their development—their incipency on the one hand, their treatment by the later writers, especially in the field of Christian Latin, on the other.

In the second edition one may find a comprehensive and succinct account of our knowledge in the domain of Latin syntax and style up to 1890. The third edition is carried forward on the same lines, digesting and summarizing the results reached by various scholars during the last ten years, with the addition of valuable contributions from the ripe scholarship of the author. The latest theories regarding several important departments in these two fields have been incorporated, e. g. the gerund, gerundive, supines, infinitive with adjectives and the historical infinitive.

The third edition is in quality just what one would expect from so thorough and painstaking a scholar as Schmalz. On every side appear evidences of a careful revision: errors have been corrected, many sections have been entirely rewritten and enlarged, while others have received a different order of treatment. But the third edition not only marks an advance in quality, but in quantity as well, and that to an extent of about 100 pages, 16 of which belong to the *Stilistik*, the remainder to the *Syntax*. The numbering of the sections in the *Stilistik* remains the same, those of the *Syntax* have increased from 309 to 351. The general 'Litteratur,' as one would expect, has been enlarged, from 105 sections to 158, and recent special monographs have been added under the appropriate sections. All in all, the result has been that a valuable work is made more valuable, and a work produced which no Latin scholar who wishes the latest and most authoritative views in these two fields can afford to be without.

The object of the present paper is to call attention to the appearance of this new edition, its many valuable features, and to point out a few errors still remaining. As supplementary to the passages given, some peculiarities of expression hitherto not cited are added by way of further illustration, the aim being to give a more complete¹ history of some of the various usages of Latin *Syntax* and *Style*.

¹Completeness, it should be remarked, is disclaimed by Schmalz; cf. p. 202: "Allein Vollständigkeit ist bei Plan und Zweck meiner Arbeit überhaupt nicht in Aussicht genommen."

P. 209, Einleitung. In §108, John Hopkins for Johns Hopkins, and in §109, stylistic for stylistic.

§13. *Tu* in expressions of command occurs frequently in Juv. (cf. Weidner ad 14. 48).

§15, Anm. 1. Cf. also Mart. 4. 18. 1 qua vicina *pluit* Vipsanis columnis.

§32. Adverb used attributively; cf. also Mart. 3. 58. 51 and 10. 58. 2.

§48, Anm. 4. The ablative of duration of time occurs in Plaut. Bacch. 6 qui annis viginti errans a patria afit; cf. also Ter. Ad. 520, 527. Such expressions are very rare until the period of Silver Latin, where they occur with sufficient frequency to deserve a note. Cf. Vell. Pat. 1. 1. 3; Plin. Mai., especially with *vivit*, as 10. 44 *vivit annis XXV*, etc. Plin. Min. uses it 13 times; Sen. Ep. 18. 1. 28 viginti et septem annis pugnatum est; cf. also 5. 64 and 67, and 15. 1. 3. Mort. Claud. 6. 1. Martial was fond of this construction; cf. 2. 5. 1; 3. 63. 7; 4. 37. 6; 5. 29. 7; 7. 20. 3; 65. 3; 9. 67. 1; 11. 77. 2; 12. 57. 6; 65. 1.

§55. Further examples, for *en* Juvenal, 2. 72; 6. 531; en Christum, Prud. Apoth. 503; en documentum, Ham. 769; en nummos, Peristeph. 2. 293; cf. also Sym. Epist. 1. 80 en tibi litteras; and 2. 19; 6. 56.

§58, Anm. 1. Lorenz's note in the 2d ed. of the Mil. Glor. is to 1434, not 1422.

§62. Add Quint. 2. 1. 6 eo usque scientiae progredi posse; 9. 2. 90 agit cum eo dementiae.

§64. Sil. Ital. 14. 343 uses *nudus opum*; Plin. Min. 9. 13. 11 has *incertus* with the gen.

§67. *Obliviscor* with acc. of things: cf. Petron., §§66, 76, 125; but the gen. in 26, 71, 79, 94, 96, 132, 136.

§74, Anm. *Nomen est* etc. *Gen.* in Val. Max. 1. 8. ext. 8 cui nomen erat equi; *dat.* in Lact. 1. 6. 31; 11. 6; 5. 4. 3; *nom.* in Suet. Vesp. 2 cui nomen est Phalacrine; Gell. 1. 2. 2; 4. 3. 2; 11. 14; 5. 14. 11; 13. 2. 5 (*dat.* in 9. 13. 2; 17. 21. 33); Macrob. 1. 11. 42.

§84, Anm. *Gratia* was used by Quint. 69 times (41 with a noun, 12 with a gerund, 16 with a gerundive) to *causa* 10 times. Tac. with ger. construction uses *causa* 5 times to *gratia* twice, and Caesar has *causa* 85 times to *gratia* twice (cf. Am. Journ. Philol. XIX (1898), p. 278). (In Quint. the gerund is never used with an object.)

§88. Quint. X 1. 94 *multum* tersior, even though the reading is disputed. It is read by Halm, Krueger³, Meister, Hild and Peterson (cf. further Becher, Jahresb. 1887, p. 46), and is found in Stat. Theb. 9. 559; Juv. 10. 197 and 12. 66 (cf. πολλὸν μείζον).

§89, Anm. 4. Cf. also Sen. Phaedr. 870 properato est opus.

§91. *Egeo*: Sen. phil. (prose) has abl. 9 times (Dial. 1. 5. 10; 6. 5; 2. 13. 2; Ben. 3. 35. 5; Epist. 1. 9. 14; 12. 5; 6. 6. 28; 9. 3. 12; 11. 1. 3); gen. 0 times; Quint. abl. 23 times, but gen. 3 (2. 16. 13; 8. 63; 5. 14. 5). Plin. Min. abl. 5 times (1. 8. 10; 3.

7. 15; 4. 3. 5; 6. 29. 2; 9. 13. 5); gen. 0 times; Juv. abl. 3 times (7. 62; 13. 97; 7. 228); gen. 2 times (14. 288; 15. 147). The statement is made that Prud. uses *plenus* only with the abl., but cf. Peristeph. 4. 5 plena angelorum, and Psych. 769 plenum virtutis.

The following table will show the usage in some of the more important writers of the Silver Age:

Val. Max. uses the gen.	15	times to the	abl.	2	times.
Sen. phil. (prose)	"	5	"	"	11
Plin. Mai.	"	18	"	"	3
Quint.	"	6	"	"	6
Tacitus	"	6	"	"	5
Plin. Min.	"	0	"	"	4
Sen. phil. (poetry)	"	0	"	"	2
Lucan	"	3	"	"	17
Petronius	"	1	"	"	12
Val. Flacc.	"	3	"	"	8
Sil. Ital.	"	3	"	"	3
Statius	"	0	"	"	12
Martial	"	1	"	"	3
Juvenal	"	0	"	"	13

Prose usage: gen. = 51, abl. = 53. *Poetical*: gen. = 10, abl. = 57.

The greatest divergence from the class. usage is, therefore, in poetry, Stat. and Juv. using the abl. alone, and in the *sermo familiaris*, Plin. Min. using the abl. alone, while Petron. uses the abl. 12 times to the gen. once. Val. Max. and Plin. Mai. follow, in the main, the class. usage. The note of Quint. 9, 3, 1, to the effect that the abl. is the common usage of his time, is interesting in this connection. In the writers considered the gen. was used 61 times to the abl. 110 times. In Quint. himself and Tac., however, the gen. occurs as frequently as the abl.

For the abl. in Val. Max. cf. 5. 6. ext. 5, and 7. 5. 4; Plin. Mai. has the abl. 5. 9; 9. 80; 20. 14; Plin. Min. has abl. 1. 10. 2; 2. 1. 7; 7. 9. 6; Pan. 23. Val. Flacc. has gen. 1. 230; 235; 2. 441; but the abl. 1. 233; 396; 646; 2. 111; 267; 507; 5. 182, and 7. 456. Seneca the abl. Oed. 158; Troad. 1098. Mart., gen. 4. 40. 7; abl. 4. 33. 1; 6. 27. 6; 12. 32. 21. Gerber and Greef, Lex. Tac., omit Ann. 4. 3. 1 plena Caesarum domus.

§99. *Here* occurs in Plin. Min. 2. 7. 1 and 14. 6 (the only two passages), in Keil's edition (F pra read *heri* in each passage).¹

¹ Riccard, in the index gives *here* in II 7. 1, the letter being lost from the text; in II 14. 6 the text reads *heri*. Through the kindness of Professor E. T. Merrill I am able to add the following critical note: Eucharius Silber (Rome, 1490) reads *here* in both places; Verecellius (Tarvisium, 1483) reads *heri* in both places. "Pomponius Laetus in notes in his own handwriting in a copy of the edition of 1483 in my possession emends *heri* to *here* in both places." From his collation of two MSS (saec. XV): Urbin. lat. 1153 reads *heri* in II 7. 1, and (by easy error) in II 14. 6 *Neri*; Ottobon. lat. 1965 reads *heri* in both places.

§101. Cf. *ad hunc modum*, Quint. 10. 5. 2.

§103. Tibullus (Hiller's Index) uses *ante* 25 times as a prep. to 9 times as an adverb.

§107. Schmalz says of *propius* as a prep., "nicht bei Cic."; but cf. Phil. VII 26 *propius urbem*.

§132. *Procul dubio* occurs in Val. Max. 3. 2. 9; 6. 2. 5; 9 ext. 1; Plin. Mai. 2. 165; 9. 184; 18. 187; Quint. 1. 5. 14; 9. 2. 27 (Quint. 12. 11. 7 uses *procul* contentionibus, and Ov. Trist. 4. 2. 69 has *procul* Latio); Gell. 2. 29. 15; 13. 13. 3; 16. 2. 2.

§147. *Necesse habeo* with infin. Quint. uses this formula 5 times: 3. 8. 24; 7. 2. 16; 53; 8. 5. 3; 11. 1. 74. Cf. also Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 25. 3; 57. 27; 136. 2; 148. 7; 152. 12; 16; 173. 20; 299. 26; 326. 5; 334. 20. Petron., §§3, 54. Aug. Civ. Dei 4. 30; Ambrose De Off. 3. 12, §78 (bis). Gell. 14. 1. 2 has *habeo dicere*.

§149 a. Cf. also Juv. 3. 3 sedem figere Cumis *destinet*, a construction belonging to Archaic and Silver Latinity. Cf. also 10. 330 and Plin. Min. 3. 5. 20.

§150. *Durum est* with infin. Cf. Hor. Sat. 1. 9. 42 and Juv. 6. 98.

§158. 4. *Necessum est* with infin. occurs at least 7 times in Gell.; cf. 7 (6). 1. 3; 7 (6). 14. 4; 10. 11. 7; 15. 8; 13. 20 (19). 11; 16. 2. 8; 19. 5. 6.

§162. 5. In "litteratur" change Harvard to Harward.

§170. 1. Abl. of gerundive is used as a subst. by Juv. 14. 38 abstineas igitur dammandis.

§182. Suet. Dom. 14 has *quamquam* omnium talium appetentissimus; Plin. Min. uses *quamquam* with adj. or part. 21 times (cf. Kraut, Synt. u. Stil d. jüng. Plin., p. 35). *Quamvis* with part., cf. also Mart. 5. 15. 5; 65. 1; 6. 58. 5; 11. 69. 1; 104. 15; Ambrose De Off. 1. 36, §183; 2. 12, §61; Lact. 4. 1. 7. *Licet* with a part., cf. Apul. Met. 5. 1 licet sole nolente; Ambrose De Off. 3. 14, §87; §106; §115; cf. Tert. Pudic. 2, licet patiens; Anim. 58 licet non expectata. In Aug. Civ. Dei I noted 25 such occurrences.

§183. Double forms like *amatus fui* for *amatus sum* etc. Schmalz says: "nicht bei Plin. Min. und nicht bei Tac." But cf. Plin. Min. 10. 4. 2 professa fuerat; 74. 2 ornatus fuisset; Pan. 23 dimissus fueras (so Trajan. 28 reversus fuerit, and 34. 1 contracti fuerint). For Tac. cf. Hist. 1. 16. 16 territus fueris (the speech of Galba). Cf. Petron., §53 empti fuerint. Quint. also uses such forms. Bonnell, Lex. Quint. Proleg., p. xxviii, cites 8 examples with *ero* and 4 with *fuero*. To his list add, for *fuero*: 2. 8. 4; 3. 6. 1; 19; 4. 1. 59; 76; 2. 8; 36; 5. 10. 122; 12. 3; 13. 25; 6 proem. 15; 10. 1. 19; 11. 1. 2 (i. e. 17 in all instead of 4). Quint. also uses: iunctae fuerunt, 1. 10. 17; deprehensus fuerat, 5. 10. 36; fuerat actum, 9. 2. 74; and fuisset inventum, 10. 2. 5; cf. also Gell. 10. 1. 1 scriptum fuit; 20. 6. 15 dicta fuerant.

§196. *Utrumne* . . . *an* in a direct question. Cf. Sen. Oed. 1313; 1058; Agam. 600; Thyest. 1037 (cf. §273).

§259. *Igitur*, the first word in a sentence. Cf. also Val. Max., who shows 13 examples: 1. 8. 10; 2. 7. 5; 4. 1. ext. 8; 6. ext. 3; 4. 7. ext. 1; 5. 4. 6; 11. 2. ext. 1; 7. 4. 3; 5. 2; 9. 3. 8; 8. ext. 1; 12. 7; 14 praef. Petron. twice, §§25, 114 (to 17 postpositive). Quint. 16 times (Neue, III³, p. 975, cites only 12; cf. Class. Rev. XIII (1898), p. 130) (139 times postpositive); Plin. Mai. 9 times: 2. 64; 106; 112; 3. 47; 18. 22; 163; 282; 36. 20; 37. 158; Plin. Min. 17 times. In Gellius I have noted but one example, 6 (7). 5. 7. Suet. uses *igitur* thus very rarely, cf. Aug. 32; Galba 10, and Lact. more frequently: 1. 11. 22; 16. 6; 2. 5. 30; 3. 12. 28; 5. 19. 26.

§260. *Itaque* postpositive. Cf. also Sen. Contr. pr. 22; 2. 1. 19; 5. 2; 3 pr. 1; 7. 4. 6; 7. 14; 9 pr. 1; 3. 10 (8 times). Val. Max. 8 times: 2. 6. 8; 12; 7. 11; 3. 1. 2; 2. 1; 7. 1. 7; 2 ext. 1; 8. 10. 1. Vell. Pat. 5 times: 2. 37. 3; 53. 2; 60. 2; 111. 1; 118. 4. Petron. 7 times (69 = first word); Plin. Mai. 2. 129; 8. 17. 6; 10. 186; 12. 100, and Plin. Min. ad Trai. 6. 2; 23. 1 (Trajan also: 34. 2; 38. 1). For Seneca, Neue cites only De Ira 2. 31. 2. His usage (in prose) is as follows: first, 246 times; second, 184 times; third, 132 times. He follows a different practice in his epistles from that of his philos. works: in philos. works, *itaque* is placed first 128 times to postpositive 147 times, but in his epistles he reverses the ratio: *itaque* is placed first 118 times, but postpositive only 69 times. In this regard Seneca is more classical in his epistles than in his philosophical works. Suet. places *itaque* second 2 times: Aug. 10 and Tib. 11. Pseudo-Quint. Decl. (Ritter) shows *igitur* first 10 times and *itaque* second 6 times. Ambrose in De Off. shows 14 examples of *itaque* in the second place, and Lact. 32.

§262. *Nec non et*. Plin. Mai. and Quint. are placed side by side by Schmalz without comment, although Quint. has only one example (9. 4. 25) and Plin. Mai. 17 (7. 78; 183; 12. 34; 17; 13. 72; 14. 121; 266; 18. 365; 19. 63; 20. 87; 26. 147; 28. 251; 29. 3; 31. 80; 32. 110; 33. 23; 36. 165). Kübler, Archiv f. lat. Lex. VII 141, as well as Schmalz, omits Lucan 3. 516; 7. 56; 10. 486. Ilias Lat. 238; Sil. Ital. 2. 432; 7. 86; 9. 66; 11. 111; 225; 277; Statius, Achil. 1. 1. 923; Theb. 2. 371; 6. 420; Flor. 1. 19. 2. Carm. Epigr. (B.) 712. 21; 733. 4; 900. 13. Macrobi. 7. 2. 6; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1. 264; 3. 14. Optatus 20. 10.

§263. *At enim*, common in Lact. (cf. Bünemann, Index).

§264. Quint. 12. 4. 1 has *non modo . . . verum . . . ne . . . quidem*.

§266. Cf. also *fac velis*, Caec. Stat. (Ribb., p. 81) and Prud. Cath. 6. 132 *fac signet*, and Claud. Maur. 205. 19 *fac meminervis*. *Cave faxis* occurs in Naev., p. 13; Caecil. Stat., p. 55, and Syrus, p. 111 and p. 120. Cf. also Hor. S. 2. 338; Petron., §58, and Prud. Per. 10. 136.

§269. For *neu . . . neu* cf. also Tib. 1. 2. 35; 6. 17-19; 2. 1. 19-20.

§273 (p. 362). Indirect questions. *Utrumne* alone occurs at least 13 times in Lact. (2. 7. 8; 11; 11. 11; 3. 7. 5, etc.); *utrumne—an*, 8 times (2. 12. 4; 3. 8. 33; 23. 5; 6. 20. 16; 21. 2; 7. 13. 5; Epit. 2. 1; 24. 2; *utrumne—an—an—an—utrum . . . an* in 3. 3. 4. Cf. §196.

§282. *Ut qui*, common in Plin. Min. (cf. 4. 11. 6; 5. 8. 4; 16. 8; 6. 13. 2; 8. 18. 3; 9. 3. 3; 37. 2; Pan. 55, all with the subj.

§288. *Adde quod* was used 8 times by Quint. (1. 2. 21; 3. 16; 10. 1. 33; 2. 10; 11; 12; 12. 1. 14; 11. 29); Seneca (phil.), however, uses *adice quod* oftener than *adde quod*, and frequently *adice nunc quod*; for *adde quod* cf. also Plin. Min. 8. 14. 22; Juv. 14. 114; 15. 47.

§292. *Praeter id quod*, cf. also Quint. 3. 8. 40; 5. 10. 45; 10. 1. 28; 2. 26; 36. *Praeter quam quod* is also used by Sen. (phil.) and Plin. Min. *Nisi quod*, cf. Tac. Ann. 3. 1. 18; 68. 8; Germ. 9. 5; 29. 12; Dial. 41. 5.

§293. Plin. Min. was fond of *quia*, using it 76 times. Gell. 7 (6). 2. 11 uses *non quia* with the indic. Ps.-Quint. Decl., p. 229. 28 has *non quia* necesse est . . . *nec quia* solvit.

§302. *Quamquam* with the subj., cf. also Sen. De Ira 3. 19. 1; Dial. 7. 26. 7. More frequently in poetry: Lucan. 2. 350; 473; Sil. Ital. 16. 49; Val. Flacc. 8. 205; Stat. Silv. 2. 1. 144; 5. 1. 53; 2. 48; Achil. 1. 467. Plin. Min. has the subj. 10 times (Kraut, Synt. u. Stil Plin., p. 35); cf. also Gell. 7 (6). 2. 7; 13. 25 (24). 11; 15. 22. 10, and 17. 2. 22.

§304. *Quamvis* with imperf. or pluperf., rare in the class. period, becomes more common in the Silver Age and is frequent in late Latin.

a. *Imperf. subj.*: Prop. 1. 3. 13; 2. 9. 7; Hor. C. 4. 6. 7; Phaedr. 3. 2. 5; Lucan. 4. 609; Stat. V praef., Juv. 6. 93; Val. Max. 2. 2. 1; Sen. Benef. 3. 34. 1; Epist. 11. 2. 4; 14. 1. 8; Plin. Mai. 17. 37; Plin. Min. 4. 5. 2; 5. 5. 3; 10. 10; ad Trai. 47. 2; 58. 4; 79. 5; Pan. 74; Tac. Ann. 2. 38. 27; 15. 53. 17; Hist. 4. 11. 5; Dial. 2. 11; Suet. Aug. 41; 52; 84; 101; Florus 1. 23. 2; 41. 4; Ps.-Quint. Decl. 119. 7; and in Christian Latin: Aug. Civ. Dei 5. 12; 7. 33; 9. 21; 10. 31; 13. 20; 14. 12; 22. 8; Ambrose De Off. 1. 18, §69; Lact. 7. 8. 2; 8; 9. 2; Mort. 26. 6.

b. *Pluperf. subj.*: Sen. Contr. 7. 6; Sen. Med. 655; Clem. 1. 10. 2; Lucan. 6. 59; Petron., §138; Plin. Mai. 33. 10; Plin. Min. 5. 13. 5; ad Trai. 10. 1; Suet. Aug. 91; 101; and in Christian Latin: Cypr. 893; Lact. Epit. 22. 5; Aug. Civ. Dei 5. 18.

c. *Quamvis* with indic., cf. also Val. Max. 2. 2. 7; Sen. Benef. 3. 32. 5; Lucan. 3. 748; 4. 247; Petron., §58; Stat. Silv. 3. 2. 52; Theb. 4. 743; 7. 250 (for *licet* with indic. cf. Archiv, XI (1898), p. 25).

§304, Anm. 2. Mart. uses *licet* 54 times to *quamvis* 15 times (cf. Class. Rev. XII (1898), p. 30). Plin. Min. uses *licet* (concessive) 19 times (Kraut, p. 36, cites only 5. Add to his list: 1. 12. 12; 2. 13. 10; 16. 3; 5. 14. 2; 6. 7. 3; 34. 3; 7. 19. 8; 28. 16;

30. 4; 9. 8. 1; ad Trai. 108. 2; Pan. 11; 34; 88), and Quint. 28 times. For *licet* with a secondary tense Schmalz cites b. Hisp. and Juv. as introducing this usage; but while Juv. shows but one example (13. 56), Mart. shows two (5. 39. 8; 9. 91. 3). Cf. also Macrobian. 1. 7. 4 *licet fecisset*. Lact. uses it with *imp.* in 7. 8. 2; 8; 9. 2; Mort. 26. 6; with *plup.* in Epit. 22. 5; Mort. 43. 2. Cf. also Ambrose De Off. 3. 14, §87, *licet possent*; Aug. Civ. Dei 13. 20 *licet veterescerent*; 14. 12 *licet esset*; 5. 18 *licet vicisset*; Carm. Epigr. (B.) 1417. 3 *licet mansisset* (cf. also Archiv f. lat. Lex. XI (1898), p. 25). *quamvis licet*: cf. Cic. Leg. 3. 24; Har. resp. 9; N. D. 3. 88; Lucr. 6. 600; 620.

§305. *Quandoque* = *quandocumque*, cf. also Juv. 2. 82; 5. 172; 14. 51.

§306. *Dum* = *dummodo*, cf. Plaut. Capt. 338. Krueger³, Bonnell-Meister, Hild, and Peterson say *dummodo* was not used by Quint., but cf. 1. 6. 8 *dummodo . . . exeant*.

§309. *Cum interim*, cf. Quint. 1. 12. 3; 2. 12. 2; 10. 1. 18; 111; 12. 10. 67, with the indic., and 2. 12. 11; 4. 2. 37, with indef. 2d pers. in subj. (5. 10. 44 *ut cum interim* adferat). Cf. also Sen. Dial. 1. 1. 4; 6. 11. 4; 5; Ira 2. 33. 4; Ep. 17. 1. 6; Plin. Min. 3. 7. 11; 16. 13; 8. 14. 13, with the indic.

§310, 6th line. *Namentlich* for *namentlich*.

§314. Quint. uses *quippe cum* also, 10. 1. 38. *Quippe* is used with *quod* 3. 1. 2, and alone in 1. 1. 1 and 11. 5.

§321. *Ut qui* with the superl., cf. also Plin. Min. 9. 22. 2 *ut qui verissime*.

§326. *Ut sic dixerim* was used 8 times by Quint.: 1. pr. 23; 6. 1; 2. 13. 9; 5. 13. 2; 11; 6. 3. 93; 8. 3. 55; 9. 4. 134; *ut ita dixerim* only 3 times: 1. 12. 2; 9. 4. 61; 10. 2. 15. *Ut sic dicam* is found in 1. 8. 9; 8. pr. 28; 11. 3. 32; 76; and *ut ita dicam* in 8. 3. 37 and 10. 1. 6. *Ut quid* occurs also in Mart. 7. 34. 8; 11. 75. 2.

§327. On *licet ut* cf. Archiv, XI, p. 11, and add Sen. (rhet.), p. 432 (K.), Contr. 9. 5. 8, quoting Gallio: "*licet mihi ut prosim vim facere*." This is the first occurrence (not joined by Zeugma) of *licet ut*; cf. also Plin. Min. 1. 6. 3 *licebit me auctore ut . . . feras*, the second occurrence. *Oportet ut*, cf. Macrobian. 4. 2. 1; Aug. Civ. Dei 1. 10; 10. 26; 12. 21; 14. 6; Ambrose De Off. 3. 22, §126.

Necesse est ut, cf. Quint. 5. 10. 123 (without *ut* 38 times); Lact. 1. 3. 16; 2. 11. 8; 3. 12. 7; 3. 9. 11; 18. 2; 24. 8; 7. 15. 11; De Ira Dei 1. 15. 7; 16. 3; Ambrose De Off. 1. 20, §87; 2. 8, §41; Aug. Civ. Dei 13. 18; 14. 26; 16. 1; 17. 26; 21. 3 (bis).

§329. *Posco ut*, cf. Juv. 5. 112; 7. 71, and Tac. Hist. 2. 39; 4. 5.

§344. *Nisi si*, cf. also Cic. De Or. 2. 254; 330. Plin. Mai. 14. 115, etc. Quint. 9 times (Bonnell, Index). Seneca De Otio 3. 2 (bis); Petron., §58; Gell. 3. 10. 11; 17. 13. 10.

§347. *Etsi*. Becher, Zum 10. Buch d. Quint. (Progr., 1891), p. 6, cites for Quint. the 4 passages recorded by Kiderlin, Neue Phil. Rundschau, Nr. 6, p. 89, but Quint. uses *etsi* 8 times. Add

to his list: 2. 5. 9; 8. 8. 7; 9. 2. 100, and 11. 3. 18. Plin. Min. uses *etsi* 7 times (1. 10. 2; 20. 21; 3. 13. 1; 8. 11. 3; 9. 24. 1; Pan. 63; 90). *Tametsi*, Quint. uses 5 times (add to Bonnell's list I, pr. 11; XII 1. 40), and Plin. Min. 3 times (1. 13. 1; 3. 21. 6; 9. 23. 1). *Etiamsi*, Quint. uses 14 times, Plin. Min. 10 times (1. 8. 5; 2. 4. 4; 16. 2; 3. 9. 37; 5. 8. 6; 9. 26. 2; 28. 3; Pan. 7; 9; 83).

Stilistik.

P. 429. In 'Litteratur,' No. 11, Berger's Stilistik ought to be cited in the 9th edition (not the 8th), 1896.

§3. The partitive gen. after a neuter plural occurs 76 times in Ennod., 16 times in Claud. Mam., and is frequent in Prud.

§10. *Magis* with the positive of an adjective, cf. Mart. 1. 48. 3 (mirum); 5. 31. 6 (plana); 8. 53. 4 (pudicam); 12. 24. 2 (gratum). Quint. uses *magis* thus at least 40 times.

§11. Quint. has *longe* with the superl. 20 times and *multo* 3 times (2. 10. 1; 9. 4. 26; 72). With the *compar.* he uses *multo* 28 times and *longe* 4 times (6. 3. 13; 4. 21; 10. 1. 67). With the comparative Plin. Min. uses *multo* 3 times (4. 8. 5; 8. 24. 9; ad Trai. 49. 1), but *longe* 6 times (1. 4. 10; 2. 3. 10; 8. 14. 24; 18. 1; 24. 6; ad Trai. 39. 4); Petron., *multo* twice (§§10, 34), but *longe* 6 times (§§9, 15, 49, 69, 98, 118).

§23. *Quicumque* (= indefinite). Bonnell, Index. Quint., cites 13 occurrences of its use as an adj., 4 as a subst., 3 with a genitive, but omits 10. 1. 105. *Cuicumque eorum*, Mart. 1. 41. 18 uses it in the sense of 'every one.'

§24. *Quisque* = quisquis, cf. Archiv, 8, p. 242, and Wölfflin, Sitzber. d. bay. Akad. 1882, p. 446 f. Cf. also Plaut. Mil. Glor. 156; 460 (and Brix, Niemeyer ad Men. 717).

§26. *Uterque*. Used as a plural by Lact. 4. 12. 15 utrosque adventus comprehendit.

§40. *Haud* occurs only once in Mart. (9. 2. 8). Suetonius' usage is as follows: with *adjectives*, Galba 8, Vesp. 5; Otho 8; with *adverbs*, Caes. 55; Galb. 2; 8; 19; Vit. 14; Vesp. 14; Otho 8; Titus 6; Gram. 4; with *participles*, Galba 2; 19; Titus 10. Seneca, in prose, uses *haud* 15 times, *haut* 3 times, and, in poetry, with *verbs* 17, with *adjs.* 7, and with *adverbs* 4.

§41. *Adhuc* with a comparative. Schmalz says 'seit Quint.' Quint. himself shows 17 examples.

§63. Note: *nemini cuiquam*, Suet. Cal. 3.

§70, 2. The statement is made that Quintilian makes almost no use of alliteration ("fast gar keinen Gebrauch von ihr"), and this statement appears in various quarters. But Quint. makes a wider use of alliteration than one would infer from that statement. In books I, II and X the following occur:

a) Between three or more words: I, pr. 14; 2. 10; 3. 5 (summo solo sparsa sunt semina); 4. 5; 5. 43 (*pluribus patronis praeco pronuntiat*); 7. 8; 10. 27; 12. 1 (*tempora tamen tradi omnia et*

percepi possint). II 2. 8 (*plenius praecipueque praeceptoris*); 4. 1; 30; 6. 1; 12. 4 (*virtutum vitiorumque vicinia*); 16. 8; 21. 9. X 1. 44 (*differentia disseram diligentius*); 59; 3. 2; 5. 21 (*consuetudo classium certis*); 7. 6.

b) Between adjective and noun occurs 6 times in bk. I, 5 in bk. II, 9 in bk. X.

c) Between subject and verb, 3 times in I, 2 in II, and 4 in X.

d) Between object and verb, 7 times in I, 0 in II, and 6 in X.

e) Between verb and adverb, I 1. 27; 3. 4; 5. 58; 7. 15; II 1. 7; 5. 15; 10. 15; X 1. 110; 6. 7; 7. 29.

f) Between verb and infinitive, I 10. 26; 33; 11. 11; II 1. 12; 2. 14 (*componere conamur*); 3. 11; 4. 12; 40; 5. 13; 13. 1; 17. 27; X 1. 44; 5. 17.

g) Between two verbs, I 12. 4 (*reficiat ac reparat*); X 5. 17 (*reficit ac reparat*); 7. 17 (*exprimit et expellit*).

h) Between two nouns, I 12. 7; 2. 4. 21; 38; 5. 5; 10. 3. 28; 7. 2.

i) Between two adjectives, 1. pr. 10; 1. 31 *inoffensa atque indubitata*; 4. 29; 5. 14; 6. 20 *abolita atque abrogata*; 15. 1; 10. 5. 21.

j) Between two adverbs, 1. 3. 1 *facile et fideliter*; 2. 5. 19 *statim et semper*.

Alliteration also plays a prominent part in Ausonius and in several of the Christian writers, notably Commod., Paulinus Pell., Cl. M. Victor, and Prudentius, in the last of whom it is to be considered a marked characteristic of his style.

Oct. 12, 1900.

EMORY B. LEASE.

Kaiser Julian der Abtrünnige; seine Jugend und Kriegsthaten bis zum Tode des Kaisers Constantius (331-361); eine Quellenuntersuchung von Dr. WILHELM KOCH. Besonderer Abdruck aus dem fünfundzwanzigsten Supplementband der Jahrbücher für classische Philologie. Verlag von B. G. Teubner, Leipzig, 1899. 160 pp. M. 5.

The life of the Emperor Julian is a drama of which the second act has failed to fix the general attention. Philosophers, theologians and phil-Hellenes have succumbed to the fascination of tracing the threads of a mind whose variegation was truly Ionian; they cheerfully resigned to historians the episode of the Gallic campaigns. From Tillemont in the seventeenth century to Naville and Boissier, Julian has been the theme of at least seventy publications,¹ but it is only fourteen years since Hecker (Programm,

¹ See W. Vollert's (incomplete) bibliography in his *Kaiser Julians religiöse und philosophische Ueberzeugung* (Gütersloh, 1899), published since Koch's work.